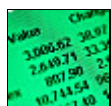


1345.4 - SA Stats, Jan 2007

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 30/01/2007

Summary

Overview



In this issue of SA Stats

30/01/2007 | This month's article focuses on gross state product and state final demand data for South Australia for the period 1996–97 to 2005–06.



Demography

Includes: **Estimated Resident Population**

19/12/2006 | The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,554,700 at 30 June 2006, an increase of 12,600 persons (0.8%) since 30 June 2005, which was slightly higher than that recorded for the year ended 30 June 2005 (0.6%).



State Accounts

Includes: **State Final Demand, Household Final Consumption Expenditure**

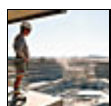
19/12/2006 | South Australia's September 2006 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,607m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$242,997m.



Consumption

Includes: **Retail Turnover, New Motor Vehicle Sales**

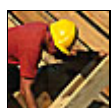
19/12/2006 | The October 2006 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,321.6m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,329.4m.



Investment

Includes: **Private New Capital Expenditure, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Expenditure**

19/12/2006 | In the September 2006 quarter, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 1.5% to \$1,195m.



Production

Includes: **Building Approvals**

19/12/2006 | For each of the months between May 2006 and October 2006 the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia has fallen, from 944 to 800 (a decrease of 15.3%).



Prices

Includes: **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

19/12/2006 | The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 3.8% in the 12 months to September 2006, compared with a 3.9% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.



Labour Force

Includes: **Job Vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment**

19/12/2006 | In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies decreased to about 9,000 in August 2006 from 10,800 in May 2006. There was a slight increase from a year earlier when there were 8,800 vacancies.



Incomes

Includes: **Average Weekly Earnings**

19/12/2006 | The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia has increased by 5.6% in the 12 months to August 2006 reaching \$993.80.

Nationally, the corresponding increase was smaller (for the same period) at 3.1% (up to \$1,051.30).



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

19/12/2006 | The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$770m in October 2006, up from \$731m in September 2006, and \$687m in October 2005. The value of merchandise imports increased to \$552m in October 2006 from \$528m in September 2006 and \$510m in October 2005.



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing Finance Commitments**

19/12/2006 | The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 20.8% to \$932m in the 12 months to October 2006. Nationally, for the same period, the increase was smaller at 10.0% (to a total of \$13,783m).

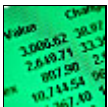


Environment

Includes: **Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption**

19/12/2006 | The main sources of water for South Australian households and businesses are local reservoirs (usually providing about 50%), the River Murray (normally providing just under one half) and groundwater (providing under 10%) ([SA WATER, Annual Report 2004-05](#)).

In this Issue of SA Stats



IN THIS ISSUE OF SA STATS

This issue of SA Stats is a quarterly data release and represents an overview of a number of economic, social and environment statistics. The topics covered include demography, state accounts, consumption, investment, production, prices, labour force, incomes, housing finance, and environment.

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian economy. The overview will be updated on a quarterly basis (in March, June, September and December) and in the intervening months the publication will include feature articles that provide a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications (links to source documents are provided in the summary table).

If you have any comments about this product please contact Lisa Moutzouris on ph: (08) 8237 7455 or alternatively email <lisa.moutzouris@abs.gov.au>.

Articles

ARTICLES

Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product

This month's article presents gross state product and state final demand data for South Australia for the period 1996–97 to 2005–06.

Index of Articles published in SA Stats

Provides a historical listing of articles that have been released as part of this product

Demography



DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,554,700 at 30 June 2006, an increase of 12,600 persons (0.8%) since 30 June 2005, which was slightly higher than that recorded for the year ended 30 June 2005 (0.6%).

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 June 2006. Western Australia recorded the largest growth rate (2.0%) and Tasmania recorded the lowest growth rate (0.7%). South Australia's population growth rate over this period (0.8%) was its largest since 1991 (1.0%).

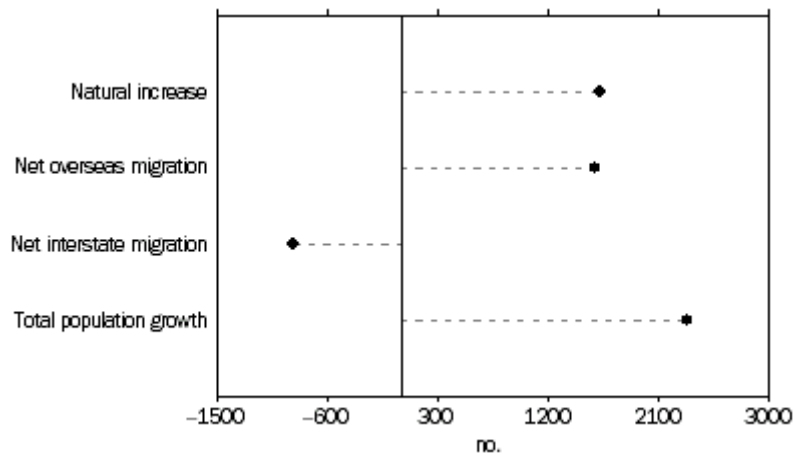
For the year ended 30 June 2006, South Australia recorded 18,100 births and 12,000 deaths. Net overseas migration was a gain of 9,500 persons which was the fifth consecutive financial year of growth and net interstate migration was a loss of 2,900.

In the June 2006 quarter South Australia recorded 4,600 births and 3,000 deaths and a gain in net overseas migration of 1,600 persons, whereas the net interstate migration resulted in a loss of 900.

Nationally, the preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) was 20,605,500 at 30 June 2006, an increase of 265,700 persons (1.3%) since 30 June 2005. The population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2006 (1.3%) was slightly higher than that recorded for the year ended 30 June 2005 (1.2%). For the year ended 30 June 2006, Australia recorded 264,300 births and 133,100 deaths; the net overseas migration was a gain of 134,600 people.

In the June 2006 quarter Australia recorded 68,000 births and 32,200 deaths. The net overseas migration for Australia was a gain of 17,800 persons.

POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS, June 2006 Quarter, South Australia



Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics \(cat. no. 3101.0\)](#)

State Accounts



STATE ACCOUNTS

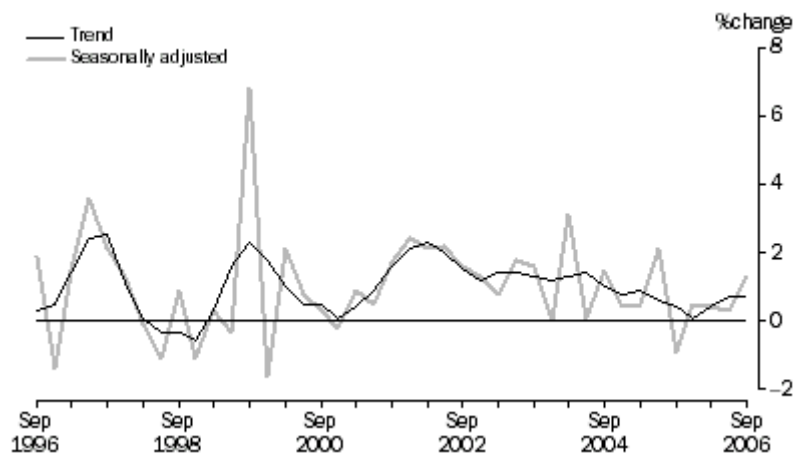
South Australia's September 2006 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,607m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$242,997m.

The 0.7% increase in South Australia's State Final Demand recorded for the September 2006 quarter was similar to the increase in national Domestic Final Demand (0.6%).

Of the other states and territories the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in Queensland (up 1.9%) and the Northern Territory (up 1.5%). State Final Demand in Tasmania, however, fell 0.9% for the quarter.

In the September 1996 quarter South Australian State Final Demand comprised 7.1% of Australian Domestic Final Demand; by the September 2006 quarter, the proportion had declined to 6.8%. The proportional contribution to the Australian Domestic Final Demand of New South Wales and Tasmania also decreased over this time period while that of the other states and territories increased.

**STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures,
Percentage change from previous quarter, South Australia**



Source: [Australian National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5206.0)

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

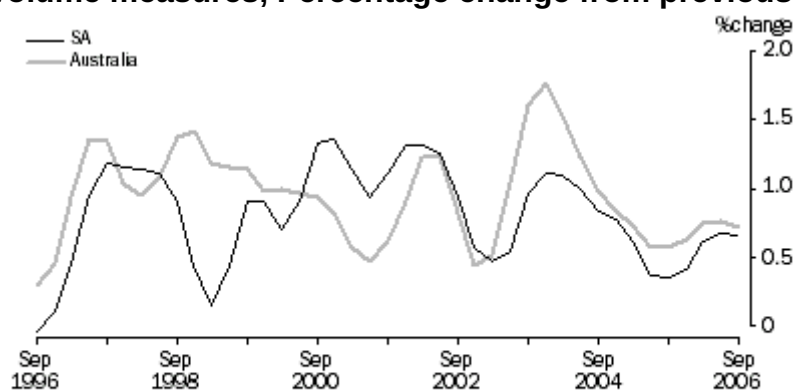
In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's September 2006 quarter HFCE was \$9,745m (7.2% of the national total of \$136,096m). This represented an 0.7% increase from the June 2006 quarter for both South Australia and Australia.

The expenditure components which showed the largest increases for South Australia when comparing September 2006 and September 2005 quarters were: Electricity, gas and other fuel (up 10.2 % to \$301m); and Recreation and culture (up 4.8% to \$1,197m). For this same comparison, the main Australian expenditure component increases were seen in: Electricity, gas and other fuel (up by 5.7% to \$2,804m); and Furnishings and household equipment (up 5.6% to \$7,907m). Decreases in expenditure on Cigarettes and tobacco were recorded for both South Australia (a 9.7% decrease to \$177m) and Australia (an 8.0% decrease to \$2,313m).

For South Australia, Electricity, gas and other fuel (up 2.0%) recorded the greatest increase in expenditure in the September 2006 quarter, followed by Furnishings and household equipment (up 1.9%). For the same period, the greatest increases for Australia were in Furnishings and household equipment (up 1.7%); and Transport services (up 1.5%). Expenditure for the quarter on Cigarettes and tobacco recorded the greatest decrease both for South Australia (down 1.7%) and Australia (down 1.0%).

Comparing September 2006 with September 1996, HFCE has increased 39.2% for South Australia and 46.8% for Australia.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(a), Trend, Chain volume measures, Percentage change from previous quarter



(a) Revisions have been made to some aggregates. See Australian National Accounts (cat. no. 5206.0)

Source: [Australian National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5206.0)

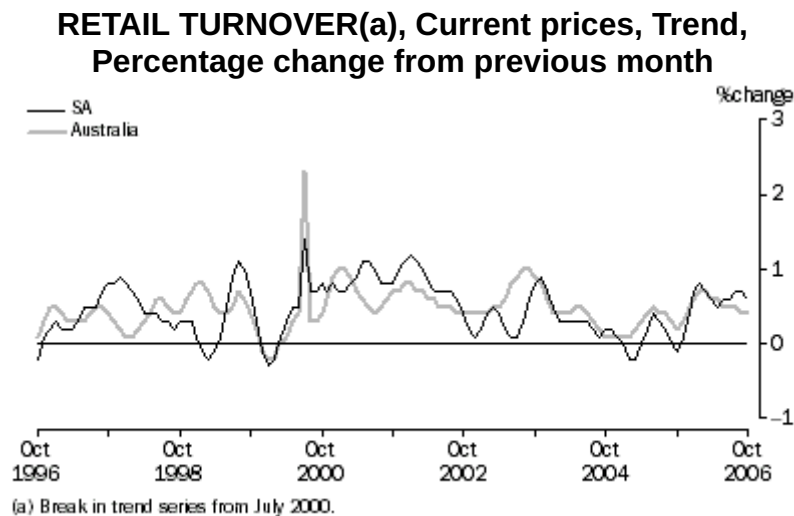
Consumption



CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TURNOVER

The October 2006 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,321.6m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,329.4m.

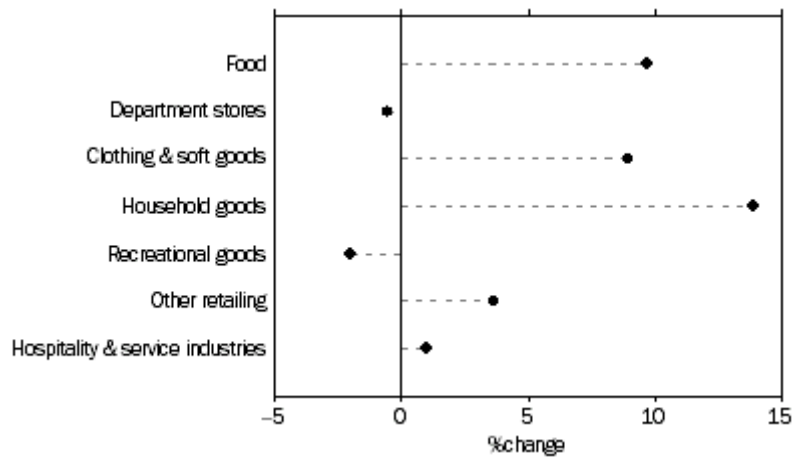


Source: [Retail Trade, Australia \(cat. no. 8501.0\)](#)

Comparing October 2006 with October 2005, retail turnover (trend) has increased by 7.1% for South Australia and 6.4% for Australia.

Over the same period, the two South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) were in Household goods rising to \$190.4m (13.9%) and Food rising to \$584.3m (9.7%). The South Australian industry group which reported the largest decrease in retail turnover (trend) was Recreational goods retailing down by 2.0% to \$39.1m.

RETAIL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY GROUP, Current prices, Trend, Percentage change over last twelve months, October 2006, South Australia

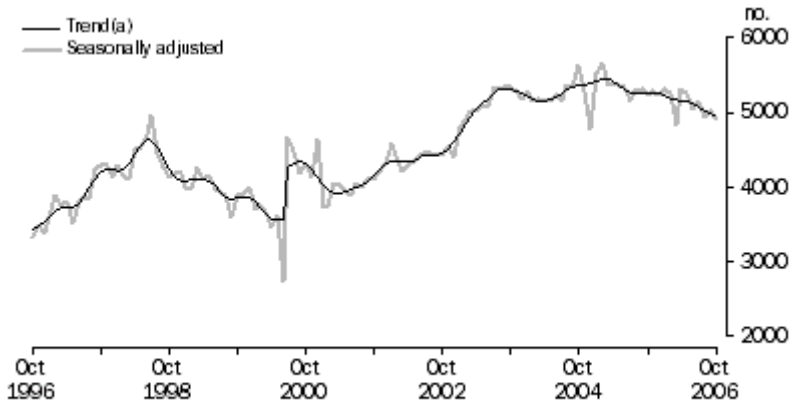


Source: [Retail Trade, Australia \(cat. no. 8501.0\)](#)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In October 2006, 3,201 new passenger vehicles and 4,927 vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in South Australia. Corresponding sales for Australia were 50,660 and 81,145.

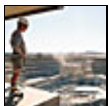
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



(a) Break in trend series between June 2000 & July 2000 with introduction of the New Tax System

Source: [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery, Oct 2006 \(cat. no. 9314.0.55.001\)](#)

Investment



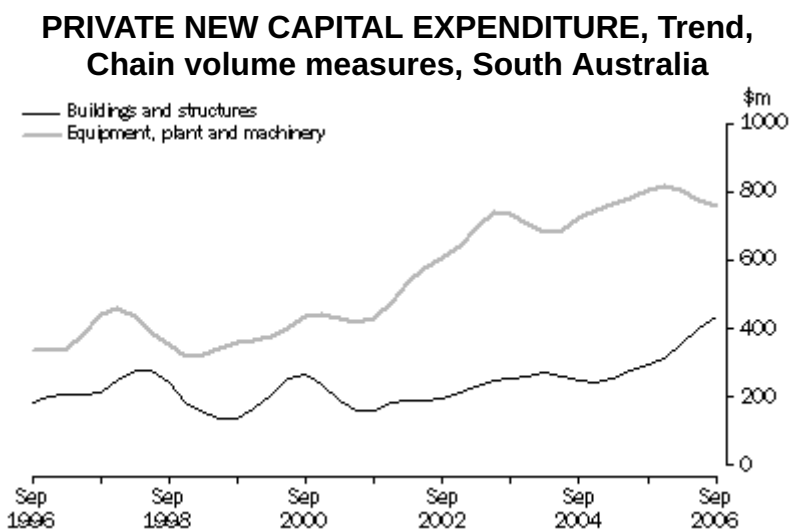
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In the September 2006 quarter, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 1.5% to \$1,195m. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 2.6% to \$757m, while expenditure on buildings and structures increased by 9.5% to \$438m. For the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia decreased by 1.1% to \$18,383m.

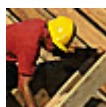
Comparing September 2006 quarter with September 2005 quarter, South Australia's total

private new capital expenditure increased by 8.8%. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery fell by 6.1%; expenditure on buildings and structures grew by 49.5%. Nationally, total private new capital expenditure increased by 10.4%.



Source: [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0)

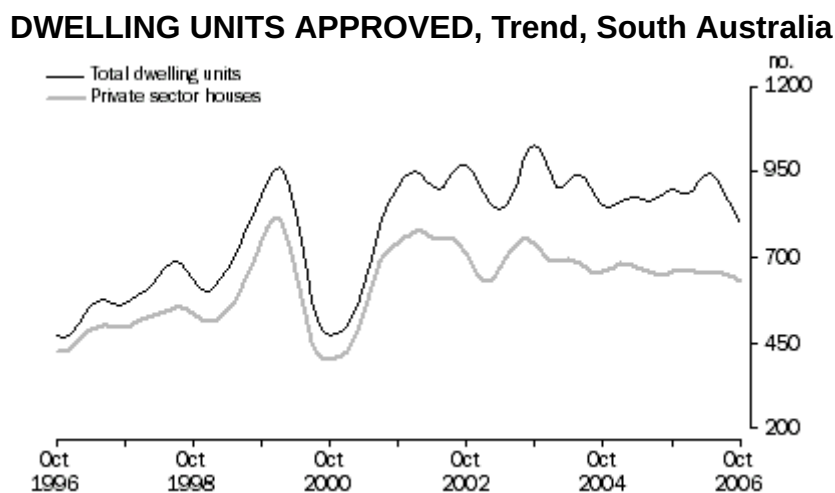
Production



PRODUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

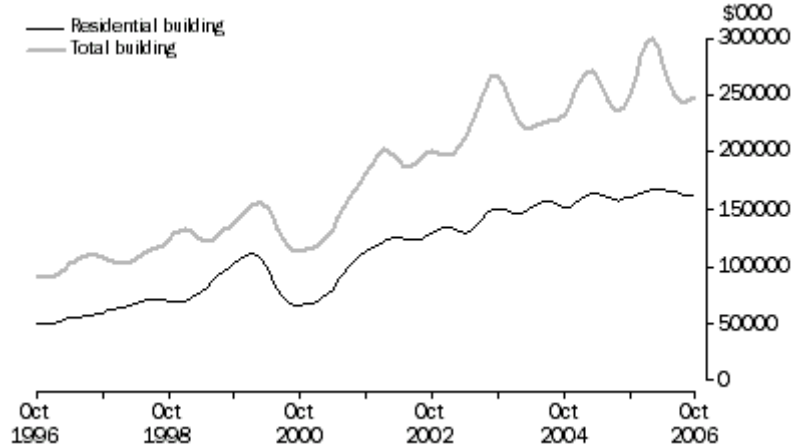
For each of the months between May 2006 and October 2006 the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia has fallen, from 944 to 800 (a decrease of 15.3%). For the corresponding period the total number (in trend terms) of Australian dwelling units approved has risen by 0.2% from 12,785 to 12,812. The trend estimate for South Australian private sector house approvals has fallen for each of the last four months to 633 in October 2006.



Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)

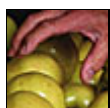
In October 2006, the total value (in trend terms) of building approvals was \$247.6m for South Australia and \$5,261.8m for Australia.

VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)

Prices

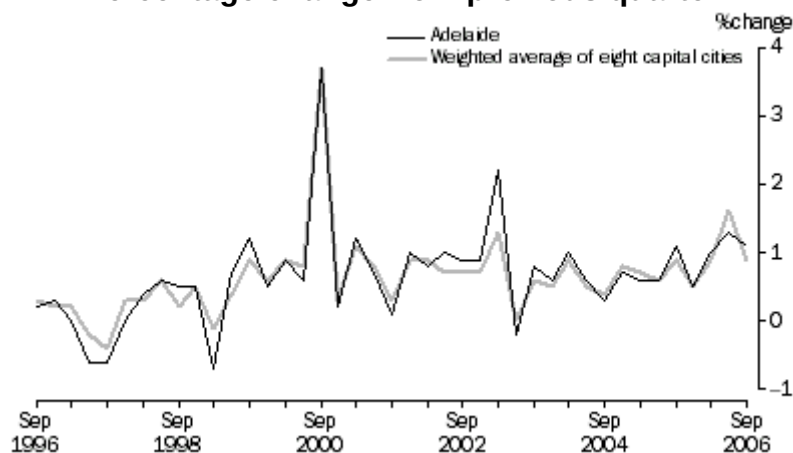


PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 3.8% in the 12 months to September 2006, compared with a 3.9% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Original, Percentage change from previous quarter

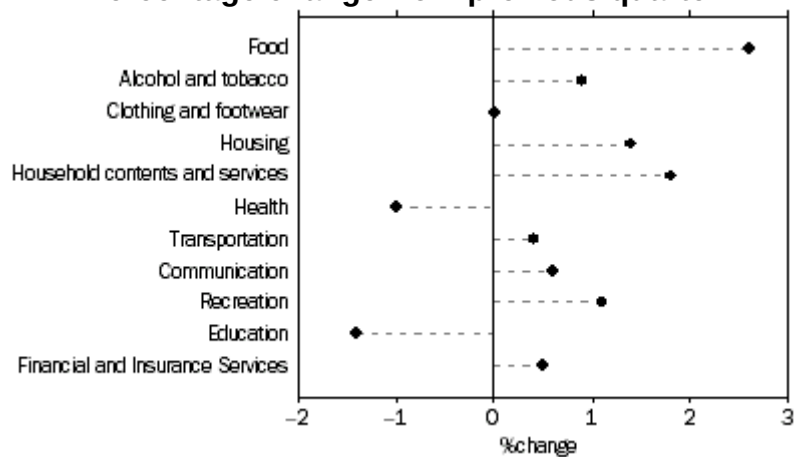


Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0)

In the September 2006 quarter, the categories with the largest percentage increases (contributing to the overall CPI movement for Adelaide) were Food (2.6%); Household

Contents and Services (1.8%); and Housing (1.4%).

CPI MOVEMENT, ADELAIDE, Original - SEPTEMBER 2006 QUARTER, Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Labour Force

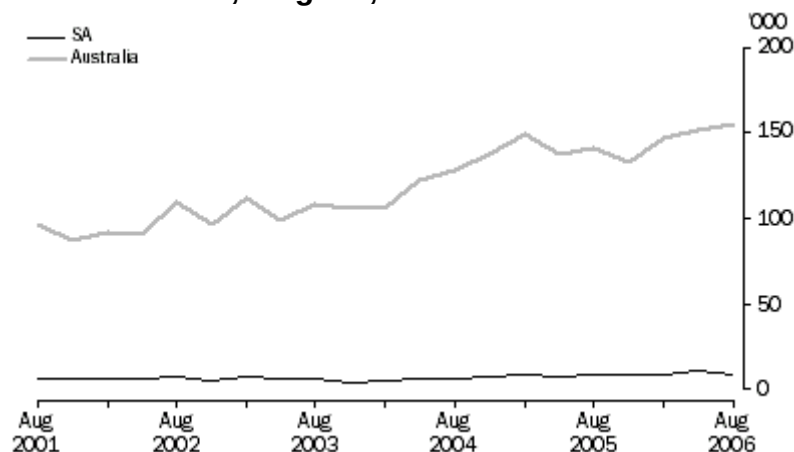


LABOUR FORCE

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies decreased to about 9,000 in August 2006 from 10,800 in May 2006. There was a slight increase from a year earlier when there were 8,800 vacancies.

JOB VACANCIES, Original, South Australia and Australia



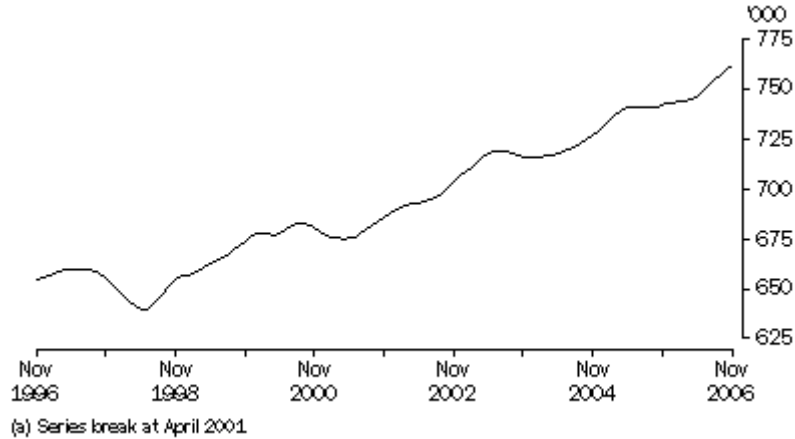
Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, total employment in South Australia continues to rise, reaching a record high of about 762,100 persons in November 2006. Similarly, Australia recorded a series high of

about 10,289,400 persons.

TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Trend, South Australia



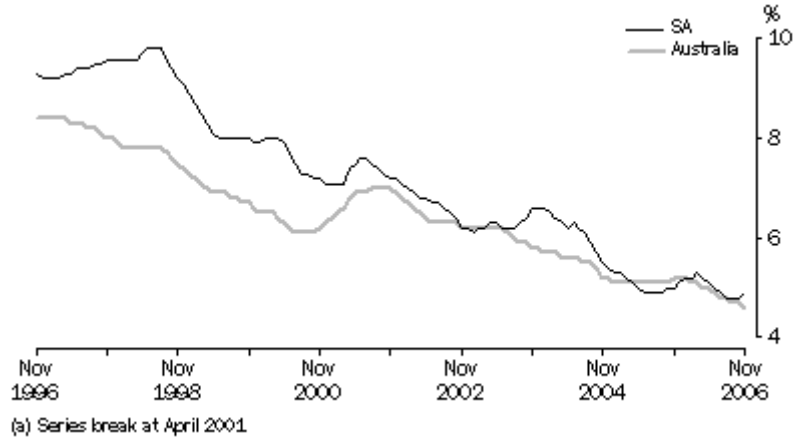
Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the unemployment rate for South Australia rose in November 2006 to 4.9% after falling since March 2006. Conversely, Australia's unemployment rate continues to fall recording a rate in November 2006 of 4.6%.

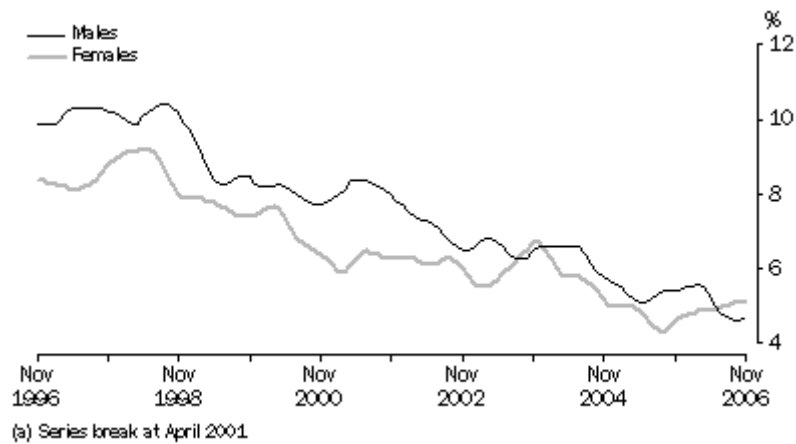
Since November 2003 the trend unemployment rate for South Australia has fallen from 6.6% to 4.9%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia and Australia



Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia



Source: [Labour Force, Australia \(cat. no. 6202.0\)](#)

For South Australia, the trend unemployment rate for females has risen, up from 4.6% in November 2005 to 5.1% in November 2006. In contrast, the unemployment rate for males has fallen, down from 5.4% in November 2005 to 4.7% in November 2006.

Incomes

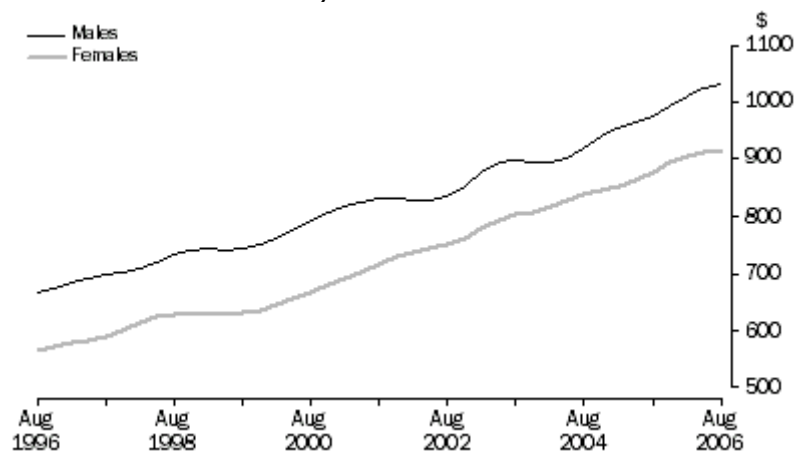


INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia has increased by 5.6% in the 12 months to August 2006 reaching \$993.80. Nationally, the corresponding increase was smaller (for the same period) at 3.1% (up to \$1,051.30).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia \(cat. no. 6302.0\)](#)

For South Australia, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time, full-time adult) earnings has risen by 5.9% for males and 4.1% for females over the 12 months to August

2006.

The female average weekly earnings (\$913.60) in South Australia comprises 88.4% of the corresponding male average weekly earnings (\$1,033.60), compared with 89.9% observed a year earlier (August 2005).

International Merchandise Trade

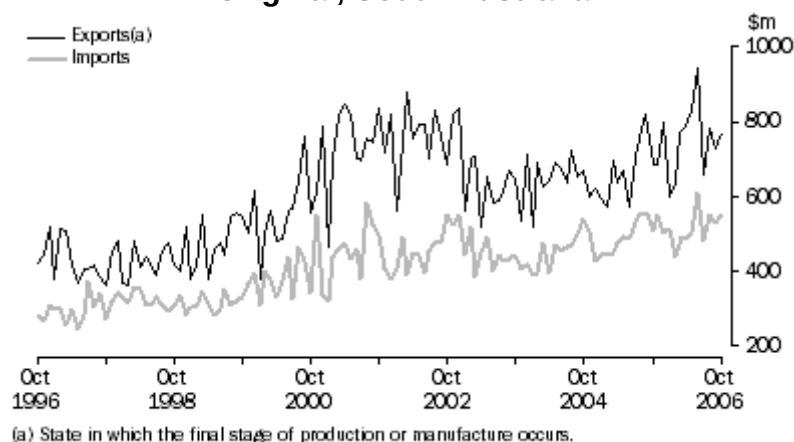


INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$770m in October 2006, up from \$731m in September 2006, and \$687m in October 2005. The value of merchandise imports increased to \$552m in October 2006 from \$528m in September 2006 and \$510m in October 2005.

For all periods from July 1996 the value of exports from South Australia has exceeded the value of imports. Nationally, for the same period, in most months, the value of imports has exceeded the value of exports.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, Original, South Australia



Source: [International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5368.0)

Housing Finance



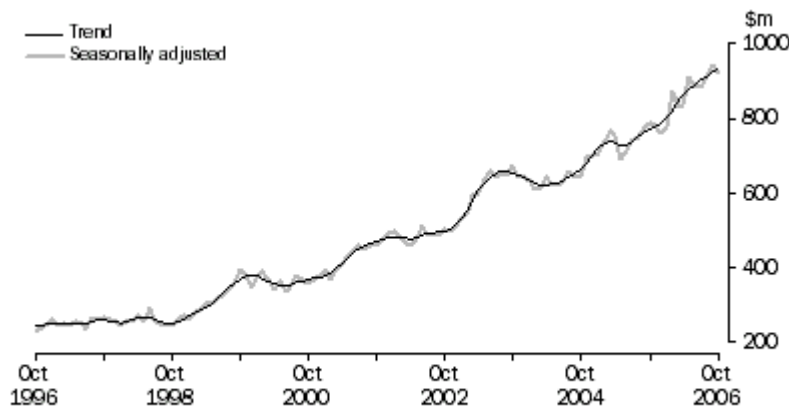
HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 20.8% to \$932m in the 12 months to October 2006. Nationally, for the same period, the increase

was smaller at 10.0% (to a total of \$13,783m).

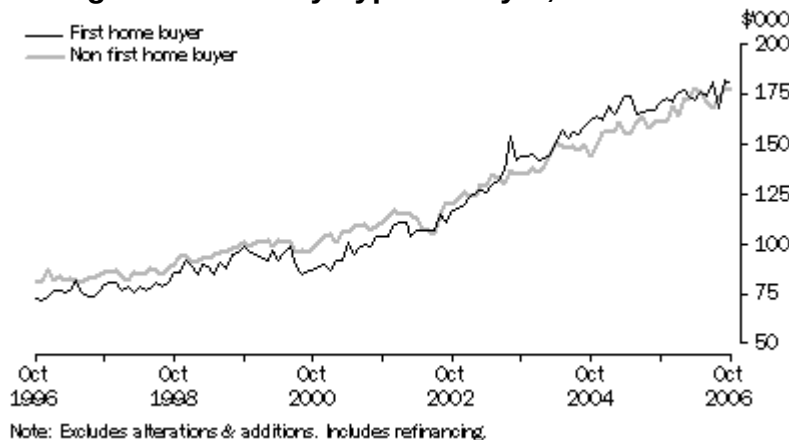
HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), South Australia



Source: [Housing Finance, Australia \(cat. no. 5609.0\)](#)

Since October 1996, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia has more than doubled to \$177,800 in October 2006. Over the last decade, there has been little difference between the average loan size for first home buyers and for non-first home buyers in South Australia.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), Original, Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer, South Australia



Source: [Housing Finance, Australia \(cat. no. 5609.0\)](#)

Environment



ENVIRONMENT

WATER IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

During spring and early summer, water and rainfall is frequently discussed in the media in South Australia.

The main sources of water for South Australian households and businesses are local

reservoirs (usually providing about 50%), the River Murray (normally providing just under one half) and groundwater (providing under 10%) ([SA WATER, Annual Report 2004-05](#)). Given that more than half of the water provided to South Australian households and businesses is from reservoirs, rainfall is of critical interest. In the Mt Lofty Ranges catchment areas of South Australia's main reservoirs, the winter (June, July and August) of 2006 was the driest on record, and the first 2 months of spring (September and October) were the driest since 1914 ([Bureau of Meteorology, Archive of SA and Adelaide Monthly Climate Summaries](#)). As at 30 November 2006, the main reservoirs were about 42% below capacity ([SA WATER, Reservoir levels](#)).

South Australian pastoral districts and agricultural districts are mainly reliant on rainfall for their water needs. During the winter and early spring of 2006, these districts generally experienced below to very much below average rainfalls ([Bureau of Meteorology, Archive of SA and Adelaide Monthly Climate Summaries](#)). The southern and south-eastern parts of the agricultural districts and the Eyre Peninsula were particularly affected by the dry conditions.

RAINFALL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Bureau of Meteorology described South Australia's 2006 spring weather (September, October and November) as 'extremely dry' with rainfall 'significantly below average'. Winter was described as 'very dry' with winter rainfall 'very much below average' over the Agricultural areas. In autumn (March, April and May) much of the State experienced 'average to below average' rainfall.

RAINFALL IN ADELAIDE

Adelaide commenced 2006 with above average rainfall for the summer months (January and February) and autumn season. However, Adelaide's 2006 winter was the driest on record. Other features of Adelaide's 2006 rainfall are summarised in Table 1.

GRAPH 1. RAINFALL, ADELAIDE, 2005 and 2006

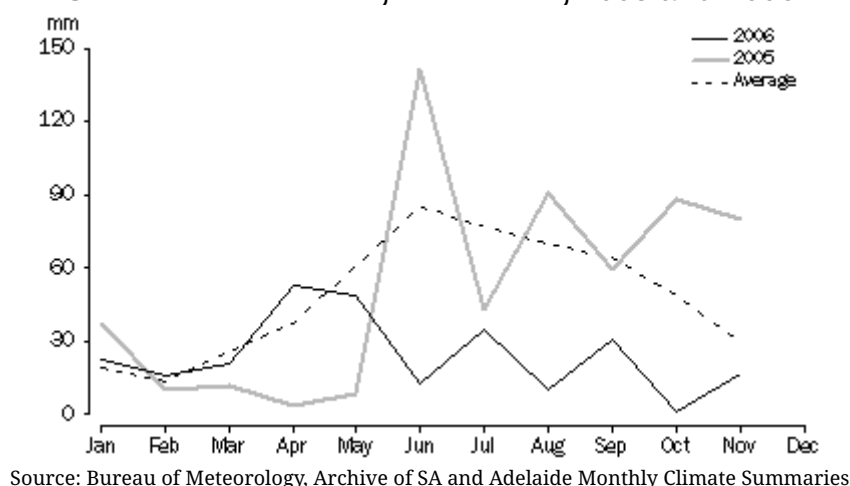


TABLE 1. FEATURES OF ADELAIDE'S RAINFALL, 2005 AND 2006

MONTH	2005 RAINFALL	2006 RAINFALL	AVERAGE RAINFALL	COMMENT FOR 2006
January	37.0	22.4	19.2	
February	10.4	15.6	13.6	

March	11.6	20.2	25.7	
April	3.2	52.4	37.5	Wettest April since 1998
May	8.2	48.8	60.7	
June	141.8	12.4	85.2	Driest since 1967
July	42.8	34.2	76.5	June/July period is second driest on record
August	90.8	10.2	69.8	Third driest on record
September	59.2	31.0	64.0	Driest June to September period since 1914
October	88.4	1.0	48.5	Equal driest on record
November	79.6	16.6	32.5	Driest November since 2003

SEASON

Summer	79.4	94.4	60.3	Wettest summer since 2002/03
Autumn	23.0	121.4	123.9	Wettest autumn since 2001
Winter	275.4	58.6	231.5	Driest on record
Spring	227.2	50.2	145.1	Driest first two months since 1914

Source: [Bureau of Meteorology, Archive of SA and Adelaide Monthly Climate Summaries](#)

RAINFALL IN PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

As with the Adelaide metropolitan area, the South Australian pastoral and agricultural districts suffered below average rainfall deficiencies during winter and spring of 2006. Table 2 summarises the 2006 monthly rainfall statistics for these areas.

TABLE 2. RAINFALL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, JANUARY 2006 TO NOVEMBER 2006

MONTH	SA PASTORAL DISTRICTS	SA AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS
January	Average to above average	Average to above average
February	Ranged from above to near average	Ranged from very much above to near average
March	Ranged from average to below average	Ranged from above average to very much above average
April	Average to above average	Average to above average
May	Ranged from below to very much below average	Below average
June	Below to very much below average	Below to very much below average
July	Above to very much above average	Below to very much below average
August	Below to very much below average	Mostly very much below average
September	Below to very much below average	Below to very much below average. Much of Eyre Peninsula recorded 'lowest on record rainfall'
October	Average to below average	Ranged from below to very much below average
November	Ranged from near average to very much below average	Ranged from average to very much below average

Source: [Bureau of Meteorology, Archive of SA and Adelaide Monthly Climate Summaries](#)

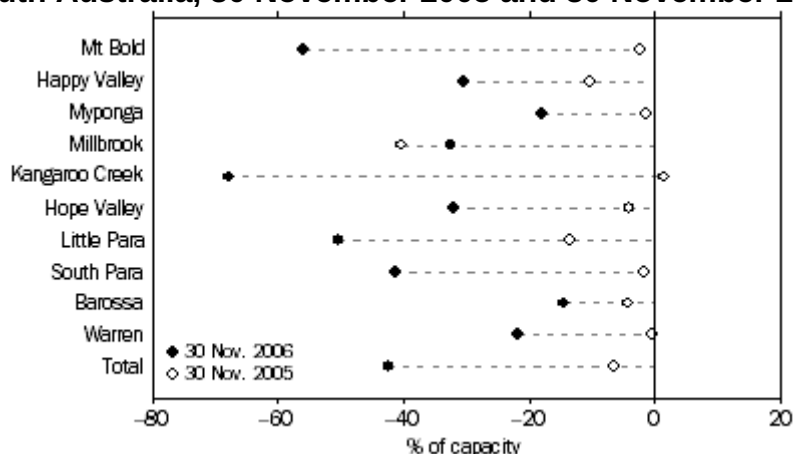
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RESERVOIRS

RESERVOIR LEVELS

The 113.6 gigalitres (GL) of water held in South Australia's main reservoirs at 30 November 2006 was well below (by about 42%) their combined capacity of 197.4 GL. The two largest reservoirs, Mt Bold and South Para, were at 44% and 59% capacity, while Kangaroo Creek

was at 32% capacity. At the same time in 2005, South Australia's main reservoirs were only 6% below capacity.

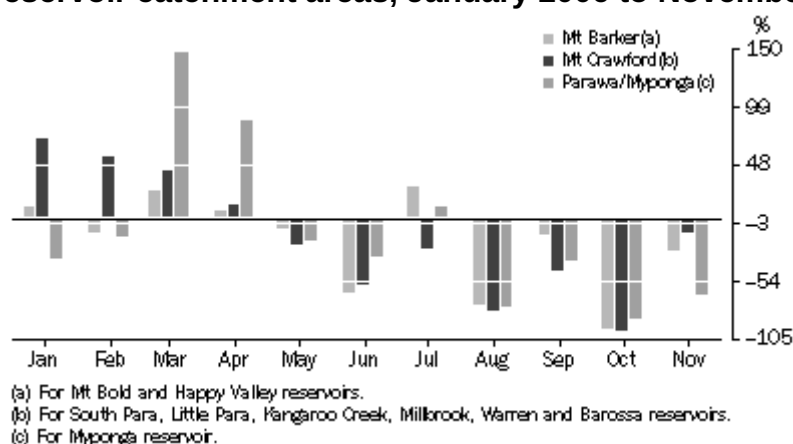
GRAPH 2. RESERVOIR LEVELS AS A PROPORTION BELOW CAPACITY, South Australia, 30 November 2005 and 30 November 2006



Source: SA WATER, Reservoir levels

The main South Australian reservoirs supplying water to Adelaide are within the Mount Lofty Ranges region and the weather stations closest to the reservoirs are the Mt Crawford, Mt Barker and Parawa/Myponga weather stations. Rainfalls in the first four months of 2006 were generally above average. From May to November, 2006 monthly rainfalls recorded at these weather stations were generally below average, particularly for the months of August and October (Graph 3). When the entire period January 2006 to November 2006 (inclusive) is considered, all of these stations recorded below-average rainfall totals for the eleven month period; for Mt Barker the total rainfall was 72% of the average for this period, Mt Crawford was 65% and Parawa/Myponga was 78%.

GRAPH 3. DEVIATION FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL, Main reservoir catchment areas, January 2006 to November 2006



Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Daily Weather Observations for South Australia and

Bureau of Meteorology, Climate Averages for Australian Sites - Averages for South Australian Sites

WATER CONSUMPTION

DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION

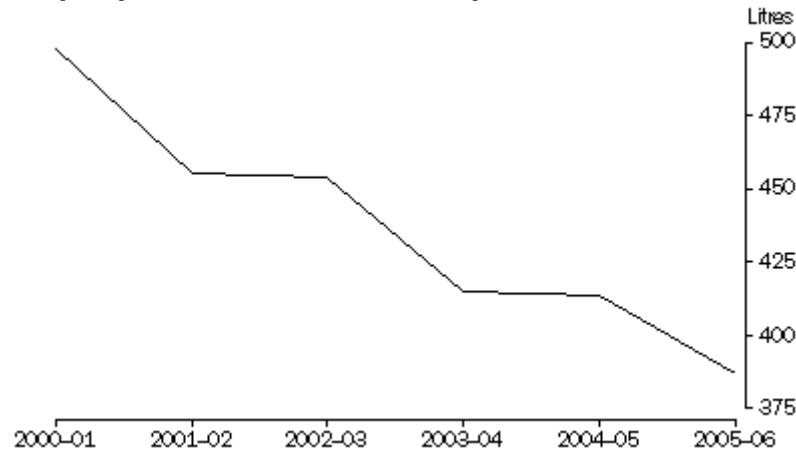
The average water consumption in the Adelaide metropolitan area for November 2006 was 513 megalitres (ML) per day, which was 22% greater than for November 2005 (421 ML/day). The daily average water consumption for November is 506 ML/day. The total water

consumption from July 2006 to November 2006 was 62,931 ML (or 411ML/day) compared with 51,532 ML (337ML/day) for the same period in 2005-06.

Source: [SA WATER, Reservoir levels](#)

Graph 4 shows the average daily water consumption per person in the Adelaide Metropolitan area decreasing. Water restrictions were introduced in 2003-04.

**GRAPH 4. AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION,
Consumption per person, Adelaide Metropolitan Area , 2000-01 to 2005-06**



Source: [SA WATER, Annual Reports, Operations Overview](#)

About this Release

An economic summary for South Australia is provided each quarter in the form of graphs and explanatory text. In the second and third months of each quarter one or more articles examine an area of specific interest to South Australia.

Replaces: 1307.4

Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS STATE PRODUCT

This month's article presents gross state product and gross domestic product data from the publication 'Australian National Accounts: State Accounts' (cat. no. 5220.0) for the ten-year period of 1996–97 to 2005–06. All monetary values in this article are expressed in chain volume measure terms. Chain volume measures provide estimates of value changes after the direct effect of price changes have been eliminated, i.e. they reflect volume changes. For more details, see [Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts \(cat. no. 5248.0\)](#).

Gross state product can be simply defined in the following table:

State final demand

- + Exports of good and services
- Imports of good and services
- + Balancing item(a)

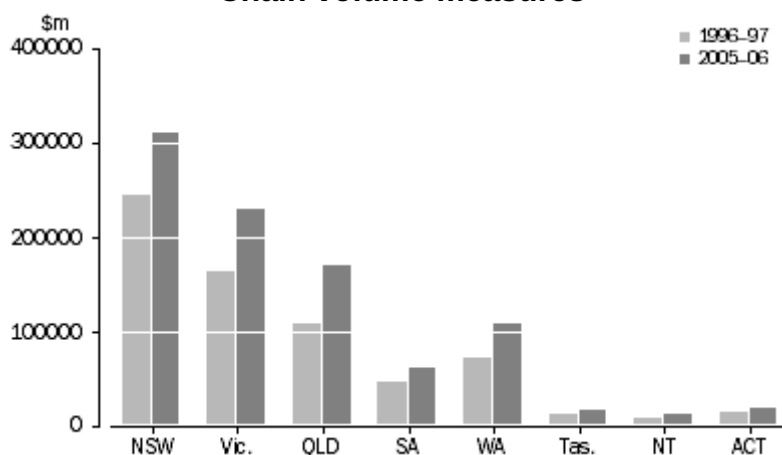
= Gross state product

(a) The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and statistical discrepancy

At the Australian level, gross domestic product is conceptually equivalent to gross state product.

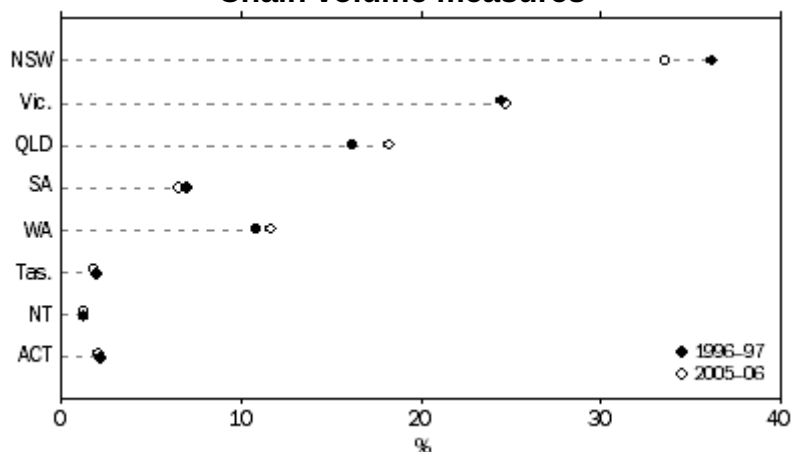
South Australia recorded a GSP of \$60,737m for 2005–06. This represented 6.6% of Australia's GDP, down from the 7.0% share recorded in 1996–97 when South Australia's GSP was \$46,906m. The value of Australia's GDP was \$921,747m in 2005–06, increasing from \$673,099m in 1996–97. Of the states and territories, New South Wales was the largest contributor to GDP in 2005–06. The value of the GSP for NSW was \$310,091m in 2005–06, representing 33.6% of Australia's GDP.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Chain volume measures



Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

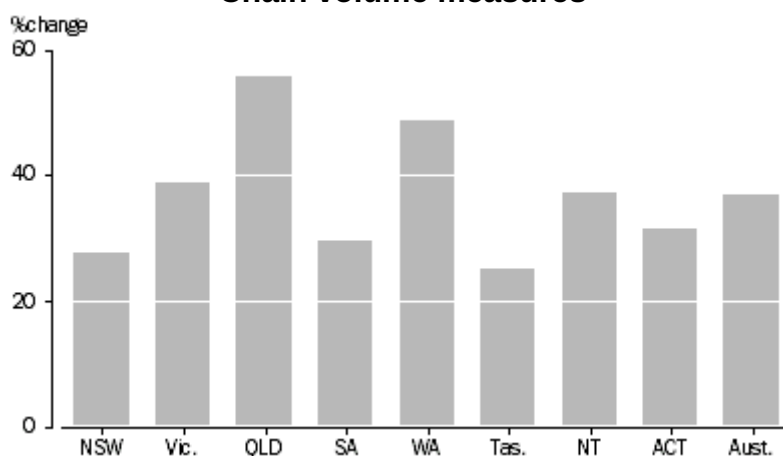
PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIA'S GDP, Chain volume measures



Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

From 1996–97 to 2005–06, South Australia's GSP has increased by 29.5%. This is lower than the percentage increase of GDP for Australia, which increased by 36.9% over the same period. Of all of the states and territories, South Australia's percentage increase in GSP was the third lowest followed by New South Wales (27.5%). Tasmania recorded the lowest percentage increase in GSP (25.1%). Queensland recorded the highest percentage increase of GSP of all the states and territories with 55.6%.

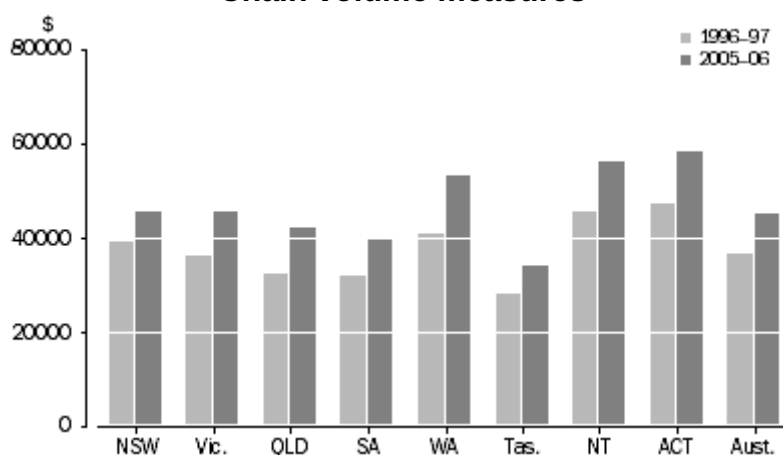
INCREASE IN GSP/GDP, 1996–97 to 2005–06, Chain volume measures



Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

South Australia's GSP per capita was \$39,251 in 2005–06, increasing from \$31,749 in 1996–97. GDP/GSP per capita is calculated as the ratio of real (i.e. in chain volume terms) GDP/GSP to the estimated resident population. South Australia's GSP per capita for 2005–06 was lower than the GSP per capita for all of the other states and territories with the exception of Tasmania (\$33,926). The GDP per capita for Australia was \$45,021 in 2005–06, increasing from \$36,547 in 1996–97.

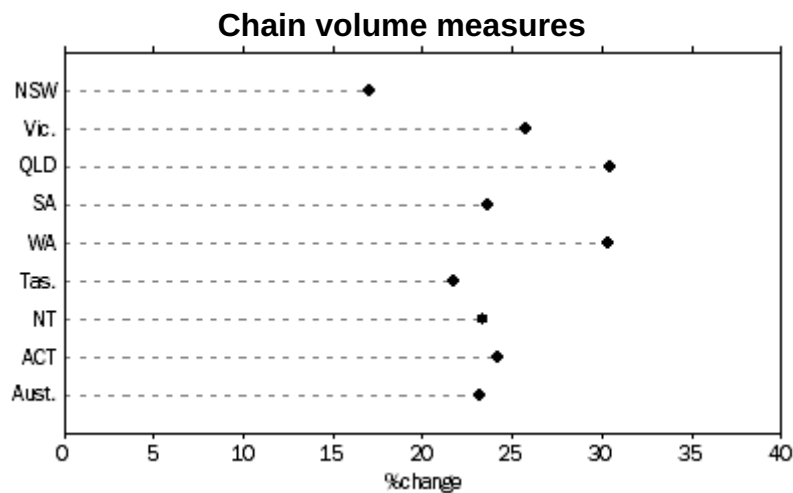
GSP/GDP PER CAPITA, Chain volume measures



Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

South Australia's GSP per capita has increased by 23.6% over the ten year period from 1996–97 to 2005–06, a slightly higher rate than that for the whole of Australia (23.2%). From 1996–97 to 2005–06 for all of the states and territories, Queensland recorded the highest percentage increase (30.5%) in GSP per capita, while New South Wales recorded the lowest percentage increase (17.0%).

INCREASE IN GSP/GDP PER CAPITA, 1996–97 to 2005–06,



STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand can be simply defined in the following table:

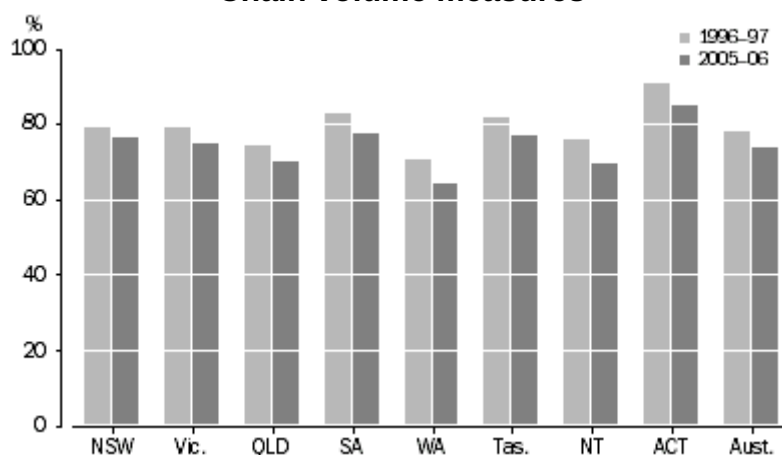
Final consumption expenditure
+ Private gross fixed capital formation
+ Public gross fixed capital formation

= *State final demand*

At the Australian level, domestic final demand is conceptually equivalent to state final demand.

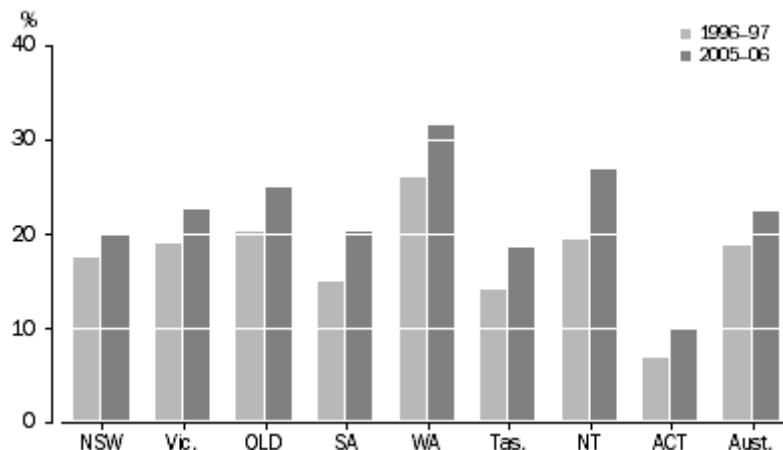
In 2005–06, the total state final demand for South Australia was \$65,242m. For South Australia, final consumption expenditure was \$50,352m, which represented 77.2% of South Australia's state final demand. The other components to state final demand in South Australia were private gross fixed capital formation (\$13,193m or 20.2%) and public gross fixed capital formation (\$1,697m or 2.6%).

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures



Expenditure on private gross fixed capital formation in South Australia was \$13,193m in 2005–06 or 20.2% of state final demand. In 1996–97, expenditure on private gross fixed capital formation in South Australia was \$6,674m or 14.8% of state final demand. For Australia, total expenditure on private gross fixed capital formation was \$213,763m in 2005–06, (22.4% of domestic final demand). In 2005–06, private gross fixed capital formation expenditure as a proportion of state final demand was highest in Western Australia (31.4% of \$101,904m).

**PRIVATE GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE
OF STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND,
Chain volume measures**



Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

REFERENCES

[Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

Index of Articles published in SA Stats

Issue	Article Title
2007	
Jan 2007	Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product
2006	
Dec 2006	Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption
Nov 2006	Health of South Australians - Health related actions
Oct 2006	National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features
Sep 2006	Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry
Aug 2006	Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours The South Australian Grape Industry
Jul 2006	Use of IT By Australian Businesses Household use of the Internet in South Australia
May 2006	Health of South Australians - Health Status
Apr 2006	International Trade in Services

	International Students in South Australia
Feb 2006	Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia
Jan 2006	Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities
2005	
Nov 2005	Household Income in South Australia Household Expenditure in South Australia
Oct 2005	SA Business and Innovation Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04
Aug 2005	Average Weekly Earnings Transition from School
Jul 2005	Carers in South Australia

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

Consumption

Expenditure on final goods and services which satisfy immediate wants and do not re-enter the productive process.

Population

In the context of a collection, the term 'population' can be used to mean either the 'target population' or 'survey population' of a collection, although once a collection is underway it usually refers to the survey population. In the context of ABSDB datasets, the population refers to the actual set of (analysis) units objects of interest which are presented in the dataset about which information can be inferred in relation to the dataset.

Trend estimate

The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to create trend estimates is a means of reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. While this smoothing technique enables estimates of trend to be produced for the current period, it does result in revisions to the estimates as data for subsequent periods become available. Generally subsequent revisions become smaller.